



THE Caledonian Mercury,

BEING
A short Account of the most considerable News, Foreign and Domestic.

Edinburgh, Monday August 27, 1722.

From the Evening Post, August 21, 1722.

Since our last arrived a Mail from France, and one from Flanders.

Paris, August 6.

THE King has appointed the *Duchess de Villars Brancas*, to conduct to the Frontier of the Kingdom, *Mademoiselle de Beaujolois*, the future Spouse of the Infant Don Carlos. 'Tis expected the *Marshall de Villars* will be substituted to act as *Constables* at the Coronation of his Majesty, in the Room of *Marshall de Villeroi*. The *Dutchess Dowager of Orleans* is somewhat indisposed at *St. Cloud*. The Report which was current for 3 or 4 Days; that the said Ceremony would be deferred till next Spring, does not prove true, for his Majesty is to set out the 5th of October next for *Rheims*, whether several Sutes of Hangings for his Use, have already been sent out of the Royal Wardrobe; other Preparations for that Solemnity are also carried on with the utmost Expedition.

Here is a Report, that the Parliament will be sent for to *Verfailles*, before the long Vacation, to be present when the King holds his Bed of Justice, in order to his being declared Major, or of Age; and that at the same Time his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans will be declared Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. The Nobility and Foreign Ministers have congratulated the Regent, on the Marriage of his youngest Daughter with the Infant of Spain Don Carlos, who 'tis said, is to be declared Grand Duke of Tuscany, and of Parma and Placentia; 'tis added, that he is also to be Declared K. of Lombardy.

Hamburg, August 25. According to the freshest Advices from *Dantzick*, the Duke of Mecklenburg has at last left that Place, and is gone to *Revel*.

Several Masters of Ships, that lately arrived in this Port relate, they saw near the Coast of Courland and Livonia, eight or ten Russian Men of War, and between 20 or 30 Gallies. Letters from *Petersburg* say also, that 7 or 8 Ships of the Line sailed lately from *Cronstot* to *Revel*, and are shortly to be followed by several others.

From

From the Weekly Journal. 1722.

—Expellas furca — Hor.

THE Critics will have it, that a Writer should chuse to work upon an *Historical* Story rather than a *Fictional*; and that he should take Care to stick upon some point of History, which happened remote in Time from the Age in which he lived; and that it is a Fault against the Rules of the Drama, that a Story should be set in the Present. For first, they tell us, that we are apt to conceive an higher Idea of the Dignity of the Persons who liv'd so long before us; and that the vast Distance of Time makes us make a greater Veneration for their Names, as the Persons of the Drama in Tragedy ought to be of the highest Character in Life.

But there is another Reason, which may be assign'd for prescribing this Rule to Tragick Writers; which is, lest the Audience, who may be supposed to be familiarly acquainted with a modern Story, should be shock'd and disgusted at the Facts and Circumstances alter'd, since by a poetick Licence, a Writer is allow'd to dress up his Story, in order to fit it for the Scene. By this Liberty, he is, however, oblig'd to give Virtue to his Heroe, which he never had, lest the Audience, who will not see their Play to a wrong Character, should not be touch'd with his Distresses, when the scene comes to the Catastrophe of the Story.

But a Writer of History may be oblig'd to follow this Liberty; he is neither to alter nor curtail his Story; and it will be ridiculous in him to give his Heroe Virtues which he never had. The Difference therefore is, that the Dramatick Writer is oblig'd to alter his Heroe as he ought to be; the Historian, exactly what he is. The first is oblig'd to dress his Materials from Fancy and Imagination, and put them together at his Pleasure; the second is oblig'd to follow Truth step to step, to dive into the secret Passions of the Soul, and to form all his Scenes upon Nature.

PLUTARCH has given a fine Description of the great Courage and Generosity of Alexander; he has produced many Examples of his extraordinary Munificence to his Friends and Followers; and prais'd his Modesty and princely Behaviour towards the unfortunate Family of Darius. He tells us, this Prince was at first an earnest Encourager of all Virtue, and has given us a memorable Example of his Justice in the Punishment of the Traitor Bessus, who had murder'd his greatest Enemy and Rival in Fame, King Darius; but, above all, his singular Humanity and Abstinence thro' a dry Country, when the whole Army was near perished with Thirst. The Story is this, some *Macedonians* who had stray'd several Miles from the Army, having met with a Spring filled with such Vessels as they had, and meeting Alexander panting with Heat, and almost choak'd with Thirst, they pour'd some into a Helmet, and offered it him to drink; he asked them to whom they were carrying that Water; they answered, to their Children: Upon which he returned it to them again untasted, bidding them Carry it to their Children, for he would not drink in the Sight of so many brave Men, who were ready to sink down with the same Extremity of Heat and Drought. When it was told him that several of his Followers were grown proud with the too much Wealth they enjoyed by his Munificence, and had been so ungrateful to speak ill of him behind his Back for it; he only answered, that it became a King to do good to others, tho' he should be evil spoken of for it.

All these beautiful Actions are recorded of Alexander by PLUTARCH; yet the same Author tells us of his killing *Glytus* in a Debauch, of his setting a City on Fire at the Infatigation of a lewd Harlot, of all his Vices, his Follies and his Cruelties; That in the midst of all these Excesses he gave Ear to false Accusations, and grew so exasperated, when any Body spoke ill of him, (being conscious to himself he well deserved it) that he became Savage and intolerable.

This his doing Justice to the Man of whom he writes, without attempting to impose upon Posterity, than which there cannot be a more dishonest Action; and the Writer who omits some Actions and palliates others, or plays the *Sycophant* in representing the Actions of the Dead, in order to please the Living, perhaps may be well enough qualified for a Writer of Romances, but cannot be regarded as an Historian.

It is certain, that when PLUTARCH wrote all the Descendants and Friends of Alexander were dead; so that he had nothing to hope from the Favour, or fear from the Resentment of any Man: And therefore, was he at the greater Liberty to pursue Truth without Bias or Prejudice. But we know, that, in the worst of Times, Men have not been ashamed of appearing publicly in the Prosecution of Truth. Even in the Reign of NERO LUSAN writes his *Pharsalia*; the Deluge of which, was to extol the Actions of Pompey and the Republicans, and lessen the Reputation of those who chang'd the Commonwealth of Rome into a Monarchy. We know that Cassius was a great Soldier, and had some Notions of Honour, but we know also that he had an itching Palm, and that the Passion of Avarice, by which he was govern'd, often carried him beyond the Rules of Justice. We know all the little Arts and Contrivances of Marcus Crassus in an accumulating of Wealth; and his Name is more distinguished at this Day for his Avarice, than for his overcoming of Spartacus, and putting an End to the War of the Slaves, a War which made Rome tremble, when it was at the Top of its Glory and Power. We are at this Day acquainted with the most secret Vices of all the Roman Emperors, and some who had Altars built to them, and were worshipp'd as Gods while they lived, are now detested as Beasts of Prey, or any thing else that is hateful to our Imagination. It is the same in all Nations; there is, not a Man who has been thought worthy of being taken Notice of in History, but his Vices as well as his Virtues, are transmitted to us. We know the Debaucheries and Cruelties of Henry the Eighth, and even our Favorite Queen Elizabeth, the Glory of our History, has not been spared for shedding the Innocent Blood of that Glorious Princess MARY Queen of SCOTS. Not one Historian is extant, who has treated of her Life and Actions, in whom she does not stand condemn'd of Envy and Cruelty for this one Action, which seems to have blemish'd all the rest of her Conduct.

No

No doubt, there were *Sycophants* in all Times as well as now, who to *recommend* themselves by their Writings, endeavoured to *flatter* some *Actions*, and put *false Glosses* upon others, but their Works are not come down to us; and this shews the Prevalence of Truth, and at the same time should be a Lesson to *Graat Men*, by which they might understand that the World is not to be imposed upon by Things of this Nature. 'Tis Virtue alone that must procure lasting Fame. A certain Author says, that *Nothing is more absurd than to affect Reputation by the Methods of Lasciviousness, or to think to arrive to Greatness by way of becoming Odious and Contemptible; and to propose to erect a mighty Fabrick upon a Bottom that will certainly sink under the Weight.*

He builds his Hopes of a great Name upon a false Basis, who thinks, by the Terror of Authority to restrain the Pens of Writers, or stop the Tongues of Others; and those who would pretend to give us a Character void of humane Frailties, would impose upon us what Nature never knew.

I have somewhere read of a Prince (no doubt, a *great Tyrant*) who was so fond of being well represented to Posterity, that he took into Pension all the Men that had any Reputation for Letters, except such as would not accept of a Pension; but if a Man had the Reputation of a Wit, and would not accept of a Pension, he was imprisoned for Life without the use of Pen, Ink and Paper; thinking, by this to secure to himself a *good Name in spite of Truth*: But even this would not do; for as soon as he died, his Life was writ at large, and all his *Vices* set open to the Day, and the Writings of the *infamous Pensioners* burnt as they deserved.

They write from Hamburg, that the Muscovite Minister residing there has acquainted the foreign Ministers, That the Emperor his Master has assembled near Astracan an Army of 36000 Men of his chosen Troops, and about twice that Number of Calmucks and other Tartars, to revenge on the Persian Rebels the Injuries they have done his Imperial Majesty's Subjects. That the Sophi of Persia has concluded an Alliance with his Czarish Majesty, who is to restore him to his Throne, for which Services both the Georgia's, and the most considerable Ports on the Caspian Sea, are to be yielded to the Czar and his Successors for ever.

By private Letters from Paris, we hear, that the young King burst out into Tears, when he was told, that his Governour the Marechal de Villeroi was arrested; and that he said he would send his Guards to release him; but that Marechal was notwithstanding commanded to retire to Lyons.

In the meantime they take a great deal of Pains to divert the young King, for the Regiments are raising Forts and Fortifications of Turf, which are to be attack'd in form by the young Nobility, and the King himself as General; this is done to give him a better Notion of the Art of War than he could have acquired by the Theory.

'Tis now said that the Forces encamped in the several parts of Great Britain, will continue so till Christmas next.

We hear the Lady Wentworth has received an Order to quit her Lodgings at the Cockpit, for having suffered Captain Kelley and his Friends to meet there:

From the St. James's Evening Post.

Palermo, July 23. The Marquis d'Almana our Viceroy has Orders from the Imperial Court to supply the Maltese with Troops. It is reckoned that 7 or 800 Pieces of Cannon are planted about the Island, and that it is victualled for 3 Years. The 4 Maltese Gallies that were at Messina have regained their own Port, and took a Turkish Galliot in their Passage with 35 Men on board. Several Ships laden with Provisions are likewise arrived there. It is reported that the Turkish Fleet has quitted those Seas; and in sailing towards Barbary, was dispersed by a Storm.

London, August 18. Yesterday the Ground was marked out in Hyde-park for the Horse Guards and Horse Grenadiers to be reviewed on Monday next by his Majesty if the Weather be fair.

The

The Marquis de Powis is selling off a considerable Part of his Estate: The Messenger of the Press hath had his Authority extended by a Warrant under his Majesty's Sign Manual.

From the Evening Post, August 21.

Rome, August 8. The Ambassador of Malta has received Advice from Naples, That the Malteze have taken two Turkish Vessels, which were cruising along the Coast of that Island, and that the Turkish Sultan is sailed for Toulon in Provence, where they are to set on Shoar the Son of the Grand Seignor, who designs to see the Coronation of the Most Christian King.

Milan, August 11. They write from Turin, that by the Regulations lately made in the Finances, they are now brought upon so good a Foot, that in the Course of the present Year his Sardinian Majesty will be enabled to discharge all his Debts, and maintain an Army of 22000 Men.

Vienna, August 15. The Elector of Bavaria is expected here the 23 Instant, but his Electoral Highness will be *incognito*.

Beque, August 8. The Chevalier de St. George, having been very melancholly and solitary ever since the Departure of the Princess Sobiesky, being no longer able to bear her Absence, and judging it proper besides to be with her, when she receives the News of the Death of the Princess her Mother, set out the 4th Instant for Lucca, where that Princess is using the mineral Waters.

From the White-hall Evening Post, August 21.

Rome, August 8. We hear from Naples, That the Vicar General of Sicily is banished by the Vice-roy, for being partial to the Interest of Spain. There is Advice from Malta, That the Turkish Squadron, after having in Vain attempted to land, and sounded the Depths on the Coast, sailed partly to Tunis, and the rest for the Archipelago.

Hamburg, August 21. The K. of Prussia has writ Letters to his Britannick Majesty and the Land-grave of Hesse Cassel, to desire those Monarchs, that their Envoys at Vienna may be ordered to renew their former Instances to the Emperor, that by his Authority no further Delays be used in doing Justice to the Protestants in the Empire, since, that the King of Prussia is not to restore the Revenues of the Papists of Hamerslaben till that be done.

Cambray, August 25. This Day being the Anniversary of St. Lewis, Mr. de Contest, Minister of France, treated the Foreign Ministers and others of Distinction. The Lord Whitworth and Count de Morville, Ministers Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and France, are not yet arrived here from Paris.

Brussels, August 24. The Report of the Emperor's having granted a Patent for settling an East India Company in these Parts is groundless.

Warsaw, August 16. The Accounts we have received from remote Parts concerning the Czar's present Expedition are very uncertain and contradictory. Some Letters from Astracan import, That the Rebels in Persia favour his Czarish Majesty in those Parts, and that a numerous Body of of Turks are marching to the Frontier of Georgia to oppose the Russians, and to restore the unfortunate King of Persia to the Possession of his Dominions; others insinuate the Contrary, viz. That the Grand Seignor designs to profit by these Commotions, and endeavours to subdue several Countries which are under the Jurisdiction of Persia.

Wye's Letter verbatim, London, August 21st 1706 A 70

THE Report we had, that the Coronation of his Most Christian Majesty was put off till next Year, is contradicted by Letters that came in Yesterday from France; which say, that the Preparations for that Solemnity were carried on with the outmost Diligence at Rheims, for which Place the King's Departure is fixed for the 5th of October next: His Majesty's Governor and Sub-governor, who used lately to sit in his Majesty's Presence while he dined, are now ordered to stand behind the Royal Chair.

'Tis discoursed, that the Marshal de Villars will be appointed to represent the Grand Constable of France at the King's Coronation, in room of the Marshal de Villeroy.

His Majesty has appointed the Dutchess de Villas Brancas to conduct to the Spanish Frontiers Mademoiselle de Beaujolois, future Spouse of the Prince Don Carlos, who is to be declared Grand Duke of Tuscany, and of Parma and Placentia; and 'tis likewise said he will be King of Lombardy.

The Marriage of the Archdutchess with the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, is an Addition to the Emperor's Powers; but some are of opinion, that in case of a new War in Italy, which seems unavoidable, his Imperial Majesty will hardly receive that Assistance he did in the former War against Spain. Mean-while 'tis remarked that Count Staremberg, the Emperor's Ambassador at our Court, has Marks of great Esteem shown him: And People don't well know what Judgment to make concerning the Delay of the Court of Madrid, in sending the Orders for the sailing of our S. S. Ship to the Spanish Indies.

We have nothing further at present to add in relation to the Plot, the Particulars of which the Public will be more fully informed of, when the Persons that are in Custody shall receive their Trials.

There is no Account yet from Dublin, whether the Lord Kingston, who was said to have been taken up on account of the late Conspiracy, has been tried, or not.

Yesterday his Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, and attended by several Noblemen and Persons of Distinction, reviewed the 4 Troops of Horse-grenadiers in Hyde Park, who made such a fine Appearance, that the King declared himself well pleased therewith.

When the Review was over, and his Majesty was returned to Kensington, his Excellency Count Staremberg, the Lord Townshend, Lord Carteret, and other Persons of Distinction, were magnificently entertained at Dinner by Earl Cadogan, at his House in Piccadilly.

About 30 Tide-waiters are dismissed, as we hear, on account of Bribery and Neglect of Duty; and 'tis said divers more are charged with the same Crime.

We have the good News of the Arrival of 5 rich Homeward-bound East-India Ships; they left the Addison at the Cape; and the James & Mary, at St. Helena, two very rich Ships also Homeward-bound.

The Duke of Montague is sending a considerable Number of Families, and other Necessaries proper for establishing a Colony on the Islands of St. Vincent and Sta. Lucia; and we hear his Grace will have the Assistance of 3 Men of War for that Undertaking.

The Dutchess Dowager of Marlborough has been pleased to order a further Benefaction of 73 Shillings, to each of the 73 poor Pensioners who attended at the Funeral of our deceased General.

P. S. 'Tis wrote from Rome, That the Turkish Fleet that was cruising on the Coast of Malta was gone to Thoulon in France, there to let ashore the Son of the Grand Seignior, to see the Coronation of the young King.

From Vienna we are told, That a new Plan was formed there, for making several additional Fortifications to Belgrade.

A few Days since Lieutenant General Tanton succeeded General Withers, who lately resigned as Lieutenant-colonel of the first Regiment of Foot-guards; and Brigadier Russel succeeds General Tanton in his Post: And Captain Howard of the Scots Guards, succeeds Colonel Sinclair in his Post of the Guards.

The Earl of March has kissed his Majesty's Hand for the Command of a Troop in the Duke of Bolton's Regiment of Horse, vacant by the Death of Captain Vary.

Haddington, August 24.

Best Wheat, 8 L. 16 s. 2d. Ditto, 8 L. 12 s. 3d. Ditto, 8 L.

Best Bear, 7 L. 6 s. 2d. Ditto, 7 L. 3d. Ditto, 6 L. 16 s.

Best Oats, 7 L. 2d. Ditto, 6 L. 10 s. 3d. Ditto, 6 L.

Best Pease 7 L. 8 s. 2d. Ditto, 7 L. 3d. Ditto, 6 L. 16 s.

White

Whitehall August 6, 1722. Whereas in order to prevent any Frauds or Abuses that may happen by the Concealment of the Death of any Reduced Officers or otherwise, his Majesty has thought fit to direct, that all Persons who claim and enjoy any Allowance upon the Establishment of Great Britain as reduced Officers, of the Land Forces or Marines, should appear before a Board consisting of General Officers and others, appointed for that Purpose, or before the General Officers herein after named: These are to give Notice, that the reduced Officers now in half Pay upon the Establishment of Great Britain, are required to appear in Person before the several Persons and at the Places and Times herein after respectively mentioned, viz. All the reduced Officers now in half Pay residing in London and Westminster, or in the several Counties of Berks, Buckingham, Bedford, Cambridge, Essex, Southampton, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Leicester, Middlesex, Northampton, Norfolk, Oxford, Surry, Sussex, Suffolk, Wilts, and Warwick, or any of them, before a Board consisting of General Officers and others appointed for that Purpose, who will meet in the Great Room at the Horse-Guards, on Tuesday the 14th of August Instant, and sit there every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from and after the 13 of August to the 1st of September next, at ten of the Clock in the Forenoon on each of the said Days. All the reduced Officers now in half Pay residing in any Part of Wales, or in the several Counties of Cornwall, Devon Dorset, Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Salop, Somerset, and Worcester, or any of them, before the Honourable Brigadier General Stanwix, at Bristol, between the 13th Day of August Instant, and the 3d Day of September following. All the reduced Officers now in half Pay residing in the several Counties of Chester, Cumberland, Derby, Durham, Lancaster, Lincoln, Nottingham, Northumberland, Rutland, Stafford, York and Westmorland, or any of them, before the Right Honourable Geo. L. Carpenter, at York, between the same 13th of August and 3d of September. All the reduced officers now in half Pay residing in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, before the Honourable Major General Sabine, at Edinburgh, between the 27th Day of August Instant, and the 20th Day of September following. All the reduced Officers now in half Pay residing in the Kingdom of Ireland, before the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Shannon, in Dublin, between the 31st of August Instant and the 28 of September following. And the said reduced Officers are severally to be prepared to shew, that they are the respective Persons who have been found to be entitled to half Pay on the British Establishment. And such of the said reduced Officers as shall not appear and shew themselves entitled to half Pay as aforesaid, before some or one of the Persons, at some or one of the Places, or one of the Days before mentioned, will be taken to be dead, or provided for by some Place or Profit, or Civil Employment under his Majesty, and will be omitted in the next Establishment of half Pay.

Geo. Treby.

ADVERTISEMENT

THE Meadow called Straiton's Meadow, lying near the City of Edinburgh, to the South of it; containing about Fifty five Acres of improveable Ground, commodiously Situate, and having a large House and Brewhary built thereupon: Is to be set in Tack for a long Term of Years, to commence from Martimons next. Such as have a Mind to take a Lease of the said Ground, may see the Conditions in the Hands of John Dinn at the Town Council-chamber, and will find the Magistrate ready to treat with them. N. B. Bruntfield-links are to be set at the same Time.

¶ The legal Roup of the Lands of Fingask and Foodie, before the Lords of Session, and lying in the Shire of Pife, near to Coupar, is adjourned to the 22d of November next at two in the Afternoon. Any that designs to see the Rental may call at the Author of this Paper, where it will be found.